THURSDAY, October 9. } The New-Haven Gazette, { VOLUME III Number 40.}

AND THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE, FOR 1788.

Even the LAWS give a full Scope to the People for the Expreſſion of their Sentiments, thoſe who govern cannot conceal from themſelves the diſagreeable Truths which reſound from all Sides. They are obliged to put up even with Ridicule; and the coarſeſt Jeſts are not always thoſe which give them the leaſt Uneaſineſs. Like the Lion in the Fable, they muſt bear the Blows of thoſe they deſpiſe the moſt; and they are, at length, ſtopped ſhort in their Career, and compelled to give up thoſe unjuſt Purſuits which they find to draw upon them, inſtead of that Admiration which is the propoſed End and Reward of their Labours, nothing but Mortification and Diſguſt. DE LOLME, *on the* Britiſh Conſtitution.

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roofs that Antichriſt ſignifies American Anarchy.

From the Pennſylvania PACKET.

Meſſrs. Printers,

I PROCEED to ſhow that Antichriſt ſignifies American Anarchy.

Antichriſt is a "deſpiſer of government. preſumptuous and ſelf-willed, the beaſt ſpeaks evil of dignities and of things it does not underſtand." The very character anarchy. She abhors every kind of or- and good government; delights in con- on, mobs, riots, ſedition and rebellion; fickle as a monkey, and ſtubborn as a e. This many-headed, foul mouth'd after, barks inceſſantly at men in office, ches at the leg of a governor, tears the n of a chief juſtice, wets her long ſerp- tail, and ſpatters her ſtinking urine on greſs, Councils and Aſſemblies. The udent fool, who cannot govern her ſhoe-, ſtiles herſelf *miſs*, and calls the men in the nation her ſervants, treating often worſe than a Weſt-India planter his negroes. Her uſage of the Congreſs theſe many years is indeed enough to e ones heart ake. She has wiped her * * with their orders, perſuaded the huckſters not to truſt them for a groat, them a begging over America, France, n and Holland; diſguſted them in a fool's with a garb of 13 dirty rags, and hol- *a raree ſhow! the guardians of Amefor two-pence!!* She would have play- ill worſe pranks with the federal con- n, had ſhe not got a terrible kick in foaming jaw—However ſhe bawled for y weeks, till ſhe grew quite hoarſe, *ers, conſpirators, well-born lords, ty- &c.* This ſtupid beaſt does not know tle of what ſhe reviles with ſo much bit- eſs—*aſk her* what a federal govern- is, She will anſwer, *a gilded trap to enſlave you.* What United States are? She will ſay, a *yoke of oxen.* What delegated power means? *a ſorcery that immediately changes the beſt of men into arrant knaves.* Reaſon with her about legiſlation, war, treaties, finance, &c. and you may as well ſpeak to any fool in bedlam.

Antichriſt *beguiles unſtable ſouls, and allures them with great ſwelling words of vanity, but while he promiſes liberty is himſelf a ſervant of corruption.*

So is Anarchy. She promiſes every ragamuffin a royal diadem, every beggar a mountain of gold. She cries to the ſilly multitude, *trample law under foot, ſilence reaſon, break the odious bonds of juſtice, and then ye ſhall be free indeed*; ye ſhall ſwim in rivers of pleaſures, ——— and be like the Gods. Know, ye people of Columbia, ye are all kings and queens! Ye have an equal right to be rich! Let the ſlaviſh, mean ſpirited mortals of the old world pay debts, live low, bend over the plow, and ſweat at the loom—I will furniſh your table with delicious meats, and rich wines, and clothe you with ſilks and fine linen, without either toiling or ſpinning. But this imp of the devil, promiſes, like him, all the glory of the world. when ſhe can give nothing but poverty, diſgrace, madneſs, a goal and the gallows. She is, with all her bombaſt, a ſervant of corruption. For a ſlice of roaſt beef; or a glaſs of grog ſhe can be hired to ſpit in your face, tar and feather you, burn your houſe, and cut your throat. She fawns like a ſpaniel on a roaring demagogue, and crouches under the whip, yet at his whiſtle ſhe will dart upon you like a tyger, and tear the guts out of your carcaſe.

Antichriſt was to work like Satan, with *all power and ſigns and lying wonders*: *this ſeducing ſpirit would, by his ſtrong deluſions* make men believe doctrines of devils, *take pleaſure in unrighteouſneſs*, and like himſelf have their conſciences ſeared with a *hot iron.*

In the ſame manner does anarchy make people eagerly ſwallow the groſſeſt abſurdities. It would be irkſome to enumerate the many dangerous political errors that ſhe has broached and propagated through the United States. The cloven foot eſpecially appears in theſe, *The confederation muſt not in the leaſt controul the individual independence of the ſtates. The federal government* muſt have no real *military power.* It ſhall levy no taxes.

But the moſt Satanic deluſion is to perſuade numbers that all her moral and phyſical evils, nay, all the horrors of civil war, are preferable to the gentle ſway, tranquillity and happineſs of the beſt federal government, that an independent American, ſhould, rather than be a federal citizen, become a vaſſal to foreign princes, or a ſlave to the Algerines, kill his brother, nay, ſuffer his wife and children to be roaſted by the ſavages.

Catholic divines pretend that the lying wonders of Mahomet point *him* out as Antichriſt; and the proteſtants compliment the Pope with the title as a reward of his cunning. The former indeed has made his muſſulmen believe firmly, that if one of the ſweet nymphs of Paradiſe were to ſpit into the ocean, ſhe would ſweeten all the water, —but then the charms of love, a natural paſſion, may in ſome degree diſpoſe an enthuſiaſtic mind for this belief: the deluſion was alſo delightful and inſpired heroiſm:—who would not die to be the huſband of *ten thouſand* ſuch wives? I heartily wiſh that every devotee of anarchy would quit her deviliſh doctrines for ſuch errors! As to the Pope, he has perſuaded people that bread is fleſh, and he has now and then in his mad fits burnt thoſe who denied it. But has not anarchy made all America believe that paper was gold? and has ſhe not, by this lying wonder brought thouſands to beggary, ſtarved widows and orphans to death, and turned half the nation into cunning foxes & ravenous wolves? Her continental dollars,

her ſtate currencies, loan-office money, ſoldiers certificates, &c. &c. &c. are ſo many *hot irons*, by which ſhe has ſeared the conſciences of multitudes, and made them inſenſible of the cruelty and meanneſs they have been guilty of. Were theſe brands viſible, on their necks, how many villains that have paid pounds with ſhillings ſhould we meet with in every ſtreet?

An extraordinary mark of this wicked Antichriſt was his forbidding to marry and commanding to abſtain from meats. The ſame has our curſed Anarchy done moſt effectually, During the war ſhe often forbid the whole continental army both meat and drink; becauſe an hundred dollars of her witchcraft money would not buy the poor fellows a morning dram. Since the peace her boaſted cornucopia has proved to numbers of people a cup of ſkimm'd milk or ſoup maigre. For theſe two years ſhe has not ſuffered our worthy ſhip carpenters to touch even a bit of mutton, and how many induſtrious tradeſmen lick their fingers after tripe and cow heels? Whoever can forbid eating of courſe forbids to marry; becauſe the fondeſt couple cannot entirely live on love, even during the honey moon; and becauſe roſy cherubs, the uſual fruit of matrimony, make diſmal muſic when their bellies are empty. This fiend has prohibited early marriages, the former boaſt of this country, and the true barometer of its proſperity.—Thouſands of our lovely girls pine in ſolitude:—Their lillies and roſes fade without being gathered by a faithful lover. Nor is haggard poverty her only tool in this miſchief—She has ſo infatuated numbers of our young men, as to make them preſer ſtinking grog, glittering buttons and vile huſſies to all the charms of youth, beauty and innocence. Indeed federal anarchy has a natural antipathy againſt matrimony, which is a confederation of hearts—a ſurly fellow who is forever quarrelling with his country, is never diſpoſed to pleaſe and humour his wife. The gloomy wretch who is always dreaming of poli ical chains, will eaſily ſuſpect that the beſt woman in America would ſoon turn his whole body into horn. This will alſo account for the frequency of divorces; if they increaſe at the preſent rate, we ſhall ſoon ſee wives ſwapped for horſes, as is cuſtomary among the Tartars.

Let me intreat you all, good Chriſtian people, heartily to hate this curſed Antichriſt, who for ſo many years has fooled you, cheated you, robbed you, and threatens utterly to devour ye. Catholics, Preſbyterians, Lutherans, Baptiſts, Epiſcopalians, Quakers, and whatever other names, come, bear a hand to deſtroy this monſter of anarchy, by ſtrangling, hanging, burning, drowning, or any other means; then ye ſhall ſecure peace, liberty, plenty, and all manner of happineſs forever.

A Friend to ſound Politics and Rational Religion.

At a meeting of the directors and agents of the Ohio company (July the 2d, 1788) on the Banks of the Muſkingum—and near the confluence of that river with the Ohio.

PRESENT.

General Samuel H. Parſons, Rufus Putnam, James M. Varnum, } Directors.

And	Col. John May,	36
	W. Sargent,	166
	Col. Archibald Crary,	102
	Major William Corlis,	112
	Col. R. J. Meigs,	29
	Capt. Aaron Barlow,	25
	Col. Ebenezer Sproat,	43
	Major Haffield White,	20
	Gen. Rufus Putnam,	66

Agents for the ſhares reſpectively affixed to their names.

It was Reſolved,

THAT no vote of the agents ſhould be valid (excepting for adjournment from day to day) unleſs more than five hundred ſhares ſhall be in the vote.

Whereas, the ſafety and well-being of the people conſtituting this ſettlement depends upon their eſtabliſhing themſelves in the moſt compact poſſible manner, and whereas ſuch ſettlements cannot be effected without an immediate appropriation of a part of the adjacent commons; it is therefore

Reſolved, That the lots No. 24 and 30, and the fractional parts of 35 and 36 of townſhips No. 2 in the 8th range, and No. 19, 25. and 20, and the fractional part of 31 in the third townſhip in the ſame range (being in commons annexed to the city) be laid out in one thouſand and five three acre lots, five of which ſhall be reſerved for public public purpoſes, and the reſidue to be drawn as ſoon as may be—ſubject to the conditions hereafter annexed—

And whereas it is alſo eſſential to the ſafety of the inhabitants within this ſettlement, that the three acre and city lots be immediately cleared,—It is further

Reſolved, That where the proprietors of any three acre lot ordered to be laid ou... the commons, or the proprietor of a city ... ſhall neglect to clear his lot; on applica... made by any other perſon to clear, fen... and improve ſuch lot; and licence be... granted therefor by the agent of ſuch p... prietor neglecting to clear his lot, or by ... major part of the agents preſent in the ... tlement; it ſhall be lawful for ſuch per... ſo obtaining licence, to enter into, c... fence and improve ſuch lot--The three a... lots to be held free of rent, until the p... prietor by himſelf or ſome perſon au... iſed by him ſhall claim the poſſeſſion, ... until the occupant ſhall be paid the nece... ry expence of clearing and fencing the ſam... and the occupant under ſuch licence ... liberty to take off his crop on ſuch lot w... the proprietor ſhall take poſſeſſion.—... city lots taken under this reſolve may ... holden by the occupant until the owner ... claim the ſame, and until the propri... ſhall by labour or otherwiſe (at the elect... of the proprietor) fully compenſate the oc... pant for clearing on fencing the ſame—... where the profits ſhall not nave amounted ... a ſufficient compenſation.

That every perſon clearing a city lot ſ... alſo clear half the ſtreet or alley adjoin... the lot, and the proprietor claiming the ... ſeſſion ſhall repay the expence in the ſa... manner as expreſſed in the foregoing ... ſolve.

That any perſon obtaining licence to ... cupy the three acre, or city lots, ſhall c... ſuch lots within ſix months after ſuch lice... ſhall be obtained; or the ſame may be ... granted to any on the terms expreſſed in ... preceding reſolves.

That where mill ſeats ſhall be found ... the commons, and it ſhall become neceſſ... to flow the lands of any proprietor of th... acre lots, or to make any other uſe the... for the purpoſe of erecting mills, it ſhall ... lawful for the directors and agents preſen... this ſettlement to grant liberty to any p... ſon to erect mills on any part of the th... acre lots ſuitable for that purpoſe, and ... make ſuch uſe of the lands and waters w... in ſaid lot, as in their opinion ſhall be nec... ſary for erecting mills and rendering th... uſeful.—And in order that juſtice be d... to the owners of ſuch lots to be improved ... aforeſaid, the director and agents preſen... this ſettlement are authoriſed to excha... other lands, in the commons, for the ... neceſſary to be uſed for thoſe purpoſes (up... the application of the proprietors of ... lots) or to aſſeſs a reaſonable ſum for the ... of ſuch lots, where the proprietors do not ... queſt an exchange—which ſums the owne... the mills ſhall pay.

THE

That the commo... way and the Muſki... ay be aſſigned by... for gardens (... mmons, and in ... dge neceſſary to ... the highways, a... be laid open fr... all think proper) ... ſhall be held th... e firſt day of Ma... g terms and cond... That they be cl... d fenced upon ... t laid out for gar... ils) before the ... d that in three ... arch next there ... trees in each gar... ds between the ... rees, and in ſuch n... e company ſhall a... d ten years they ... eded to graſs, the... Reſolved, That a... ty of the director... e lines of the block... ght to occupy ſuch ... etween them and ... twenty years fr... ext—But, in ca... om an enemy, th... ement ſhall have ... ouſes in ſaid ſquare... Reſolved That a h... ered as ſoon as may... e Governour. and... der accordingly.... Reſolved that the ... the Ohio and Mu... d MARIETTA.

... ſquare including ... ock Houſes, be ca... e elevated ſquare... o. 19 Capitolium ... Cecelia—and tha... e covert way to Q... n via.

Reſolved that the ... the Ohio company ... aſurer of the comp... ne next, and the ... aſurer by that tim... mpany—and the ... m) thereupon appl... ive a ſecond payme... cordingly--and to ſe... h payments, unti... e purchaſe are run o... Reſolved, That th... ted upon the Cam... ſible, and that th...

That the common lands between the high-way and the Muſkingum, and market ſquare ay be aſſigned by the proprietors to occu- y for gardens (reſerving ſo much of the commons, and in ſuch places as the directors dge neceſſary to paſs from the Muſkingum to the highways, and to be by them ordered be laid open from time to ime, as they hall think proper) and the gardens ſo aſſign- ſhall be held the term of ten years from he firſt day of March next, on the follow- g terms and conditions, viz:

That they be cleared within two months, nd fenced upon the ſtreets and commons, ot laid out for gardens (with good poſts and ails) before the firſt day of March 1792, nd that in three years from the firſt of March next there ſhall be ſet out two rows trees in each garden, at the diſtance of two ods between the trees in each row of ſu h rees, and in ſuch manner as the directors of he company ſhall appoint, and at the end of aid ten years they ſhall be laid open—and eeded to graſs, the fall preceding.

Reſolved, That any perſon obtaining lib- ty of the directors of erecting buildings in he lines of the block houſe ſquare, ſhall have ight to occupy ſuch buildings and the lands etween them and the highway for the term f twenty years from the firſt of March ext.—But, in caſe of an attack or danger om an enemy, the inhabitants in the ſet- lement ſhall have a right to reſort to the ouſes in ſaid ſquare.

Reſolved That a houſe be built, and pre- red as ſoon as may be, for his Excellency e Governour. and that the directors take der accordingly.

Reſolved that the city near the confluence the Ohio and Muſkingum Rivers be cal- d MARIETTA. That the reſerved pub- ſquare including the buildings at the ock Houſes, be called Campus Martius— he elevated ſquare No. 11 Quadranaou— o. 19 Capitolium—and the ſquare No. Cecelia—and that the great road through e covert way to Quadranaou be called Sa- via.

Reſolved that the payment of the ſhares the Ohio company be completed to the aſurer of the company by the firſt day of ne next, and the ſhares not paid to the aſurer by that time to be forfeited to the mpany—and the directors (or any two of em) thereupon apply to Congreſs to re- ive a ſecond payment and execute a deed cordingly--and to ſecure the intereſt due on ch payments, until the exterior lines of purchaſe are run out.

Reſolved, That the four houſes be com ted upon the Campus Martius as ſoon as ſible, and that the directors or major part of them preſent. take order thereon.

Reſolved That the directors take orders for diſpoſing of the commons adjacent to the city (not already diſpoſed) to occupants who ſhall apply for the ſame—upon principles ſimilar to the parts already diſpoſed of—and that they alſo diſpoſe of the public ſquares in ſuch manner as they ſhall judge will moſt conduce to the purpoſes deſigned by the company.

And whereas in the preſent uncertain ſtate of public arrangement for the protection of this country, it is moſt eſſential that every proviſion ſhould be made to render our ſettlements as compact as poſſible—and in order to effect this important object, ſuitable encouragement ſhould be given to adventurers (proprietors and others) in quantities of land ſufficient for farms and plantations, within convenient diſtances———and whereas in matters of great moment, by which it may become neceſſary to vary in a conſiderable degree the arrangements already made for dividing and diſpoſing the property of the proprietors, it is incumbent on the directors and agents, that *they* ſhould be noticed and conſulted before any meaſures thereon ſhall be decided. It is therefore

Recommended, That the proprietors, by themſelves or ſuch agents as they ſhall appoint for that purpoſe, meet at the city of Marietta upon the 1ſt Wedneſday of December next—to decide upon upon the principles before mentioned, and to make ſuch further arrangements for ſecuring and diſpoſing of their property as they ſhall think fit.—And it is

Reſolved, That an addreſs to the proprietors be prepared ſtating the reaſons which have induced the directors and agents preſent to an opinion of the propriety of making ſome alterations in the manner of laying out and diſpoſing of the lands within the purchaſe—-and that, proper meaſures be taken to notify a meeting of the proprietors at the time and place aforſaid, and that General Putnam, Judge Parſons and Col. Crary, be a committee to carry this reſolution into effect.

Reſolved That the agents at or before the meeting of December next, make returns of their ſubſcribers to the ſecretary, ſpecifying the alterations which have taken place by transfers of ſhares ſince the drawing of the eight acre lots.

In conſequence of a reſolution for the diviſion of the three acre and city lots, a committee was appointed to prepare the names and numbers for drawing the ſame—which being prepared, a draft was made under the inſpection of the directors and agents, and a liſt thereof is lodged with the ſecretary.

Upon information from Col. May, that Mr. Joſeph May of Boſton had preſented a bell to the Ohio company for the firſt public building to be erected in the territory of the company, and ſuch building being ordered by the agents.

Reſolved That the thanks of the company be preſented to Mr. May, and, that the directors be requeſted to take meaſures for tranſporting it from Boſton to the city of Marietta.

Extracts from the Journal.
WINTHROP SARGENT, Sec'ry to the Ohio Company.

City of MARIETTA.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

The BLUE and BUFF CREED

WHOSOEVER will belong to the party, it is requiſite that he hold the following faith.

There is one great leader of the party, middling in his ſtature, full in his belly, and round and black in his face; another ſhort in ſtature, thin in body, and pimpled on his noſe and cheeks; and a third tall in ſtature, ſallow in complexion, of bad eyes.

And yet there are not three leaders, but one leader, co exiſting by ducal bounty, connected by common intereſt, and with the ſame object in view.

The firſt is greater than the ſecond, as to his lungs, and the ſecond is greater than the third, as to his wit, and the third is equal to both in the length of his ſtory.

And yet they are not three great parties, but one great party, obſtinate in their purſuits, unforgiving in their tempers, ſoured by diſappointment, and mad with revenge.

The firſt was miniſter, would be miniſter, and will never be content until he is again miniſter.

The ſecond was ſecretary, would be ſecretary, and will never be content until he is again ſecretary.

The third was paymaſter, would be paymaſter, and will never be content until he is again paymaſter.

And yet they are neither miniſter ſecretary or paymaſter.

They are three out-caſts from office, exiſting upon political hope, and expecting riches from Eaſtern Princeſſes.

The firſt is in poſſeſſion of ſenſe and lungs

that would blow fire into iron.

The ſecond has wit that would cut thro' a wall of braſs.

And the third is maſter of words to ſwell a paragraph of four lines into a volume of argument.

And yet there is neither ſound ſenſe, true wit, or ſolid argument among them.

The firſt is ſuperior to the ſecond in point of belly, and the ſecond is inferior to the third in legs and body;——— and the third is ſuperior to both in height and head.

And yet one is not ſuperior to the other at table of his grace where each is coequal in eating, and co eternal in drinking.

This is the party faith as it is credited at the thatched houſe, broker's, and the king's arms, which, except a candidate believe, he cannot have any benefit thereby.

The People of Connecticutt to their Clergy.

Reverend Pastors,

WE have heard your animadverſion upon our abſence from Sabbath meetings, and humbly conceive if you wiſh our attendance there, you ſhould make it worth our while to give it.

To miſs of a ſermon of the preſent growth, what is it but to miſs of an *opiate?* and can the loſs of a nap expoſe our ſouls to eternal perdition? or draw after it that train of horrors you deſcribe?

When you preach as you ought, we will hear as we ought; and, if we do not, you ſhould infer, *not* that religion languiſhes, but that *ſermons are lifeleſs*:—and lifeleſs they are to a proverb.

Lifeleſs as a ſermon:----what compariſon more common----what more juſt? If then we do not throng your diſcourſes, the fault is yours; and, inſtead of expoſtulation with us, it ſhould be held with your own body: there the evil originates, there the remedy muſt begin. You might have ſaid

Fellow Preachers,

'Tis one unceaſing, univerſal complaint, how few go to meeting, and that few how inattentive there. But if we have reaſon to complain of the people, they have ſtill more to complain of us. Be a preacher ever ſo uninſtructive and unentertaining, yet a number will go to hear him:----if he be eloquent, all go. A real orator never fails of hearers any more in a pulpit than in a playhouſe: Whitefield was flocked to no leſs than Garrick.

Eloquence, then, is what we want, and what alone will remove our mutual complaints. If we are not bleſt with faculties for it, the pulpit is not our department, and we did wrong to enter it; if we are bleſt with them, we ſtill do wrong not to cultivate, to improve and perfect them.

It is a national misfortune that public education is ſo defective in this point. In a country where ſpeaking is a more glorious talent than any other, there is not a ſingle profeſſor of it. No nation has ſo great a demand for eloquence;---no nation is ſo regardleſs of it.

We have numerous colleges, adorned with profeſſors of numerous arts and ſciences; but that art which communicates to the reſt their value, ſeems almoſt alone excepted---the art of enlightening, of affecting, of improving mankind.

Of what public benefit, indeed, is all our knowledge, unleſs we can diſplay and adorn it?

We therefore conjure you, to engage in this cauſe. It is a glorious one, and worthy of divines. Let us fall to this purſuit, and make it a great buſineſs of life. At leaſt let us do all we can to improve our college into a nurſery of orators, that the pulpit may be adorned with them, if not in us, at leaſt in our ſucceſſors. Then will all people flock to hear the goſpel with a pleaſure to be equalled by that only with which they obey it.

A true copy, atteſt,

POPULUS

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, July 18.

The French mail of yeſterday does not bring any accounts reſpecting an oppoſition to the new laws, and from our private letters we are warranted in adhering to our former opinion, that the whole of the oppoſition in France will end where it begun, in the Engliſh newſpapers. It was never to be found any where elſe. The French want ſpirit, and the Engliſh want ſenſe. Both nations are duped.

Extract of a letter from France dated July 23.

"It is very remarkable that amidſt all the ſchemes, confuſion, reſiſtance, and lettres de cachet, the king of France yet retains the unimpaired love of his ſubjects---every one relies upon his candour and inclination to public welfare, every one laments that he is betrayed by perverſe adviſers, and he is generally thought to be averſe to tyranny, nor is this to be wondered at when we take a retroſpective view of his conduct. When we ſee a young prince, idolized by the people, uniting to an excellent heart every endowment that nature could beſtow, ſtripping himſelf

the vain ſhow of grandeur and pomp, and ſeduloufly ſeeking, in the ſcattered remains of French proſperity, the means of ſecuring to that beautiful country her loſt grandeur, by reviving the inexhauſtible reſources which nature gave her, in preference to almoſt every other part of the world."

Abſtracts from the Laws of the State of New-York.

[Paſſed the laſt Seſſion, 1788.]

An act to regulate the repacking of Beef and Pork for Exportation.

[Paſſed March 7th, 1788.]

Section 3. AND *be it further enacted*, &c. That all barrels in which any beef or pork ſhall be repacked, ſhall be made of good white oak ſtaves and heading, with twelve hoops on each barrel, and ſhall contain not leſs than thirty one gallons, nor more than thirty two gallons, and be as nearly ſtraight as poſſible, and ſufficient to hold pickle, and that all half barrels ſhall be made of the like materials, and contain one half as many gallons as the whole barrels. And in order to encourage the raiſing of large hogs, and the making of fat beef,

Sect. 5. *Be it &c.* That from and after the firſt day of October next, the inſpectors ſo to be appointed, ſhall examine and aſſort all beef and pork, to be by them repacked, and ſuch as is well fatted, ſhall be repacked and branded on the head, *firſt quality*, and ſuch as is inferior, *ſecond quality*; and that each barrel of beef ſhall contain two hundred and twenty pounds of beef; the firſt quality of which ſhall not have more than two hocks or ſhins, one half of a neck, and ſhall have at leaſt one round in each barrel, and be otherwiſe well fatted. The ſecond quality ſhall not have more than 3 hocks or ſhins, and one half neck in each barrel, and be otherwiſe merchantable beef. And that each barrel of pork ſhall contain two hundred and ten pounds of pork well fatted; the firſt quality of which ſhall not have in each barrel more than three ſhoulders without the legs, which ſhall be cut up to the knees, and not to exceed two heads, which heads ſhall have the ears and ſnouts cut off, and ſhall not exceed in weight thirty pounds. The ſecond quality ſhall not have in each barrel more than five ſhoulders without the legs, and not more than two heads, which ſhall not exceed thirty pounds in weight, and ſhall be otherwiſe merchantable pork; and that all half barrels, both of beef and pork, ſhall contain one half the quantity of whole barrels, and be in every reſpect as to quality the ſame as whole barrels; and in every barrel of beef or pork there ſhall be at leaſt one half buſhel of good Liſbon or hard ſalt, and in every half barrel one peck.

An *ACT* to regulate the Exportatation of Butter and Hog's Lard.

[Paſſed the firſt of March, 1788.]

WHEREAS Butter and Hog's Lard have become articles of great exportation from this ſtate, and it is neceſſary the exportation thereof be regulated: Therefore

Sect. 1. *Be it enacted*, &c. That from and after the firſt day of October next, no butter or hog's lard ſhall be exported from this ſtate, but what ſhall be in new caſks, made of ſeaſoned white oak timber, not exceeding in ſize ten gallons, with at leaſt ten hoops on each caſk, and nailed with three nails on each head, and three pegs in each quarter hoop. That before any butter or hog's lard ſhall be laden on board any ſhip or other veſſel, it ſhall be inſpected by one of the inſpectors to be appointed by virtue of this act, which ſaid inſpectors are hereby directed to inſpect and examine each caſk of butter or hog's lard ſo to be laden on board, and ſhall bore the head of each caſk, and pierce ſuch butter or hog's lard through with an inſtrument contrived for that purpoſe, & examine, try and determine whether the butter or lard is ſweet and merchantable.

SECT. II. *And be it faether enacted*, &c. That the ſaid Inſpectors ſhall not inſpect any butter or hogs-lard but what is in caſk made agreeable to the preceding clauſe, and upon each of which the tare thereof ſhall be marked with marking iron allowing one pound more than the caſk actually weighs, as an allowance for the damp which the caſk may contract.

SECT. III. *And Be it further enacted*, &c. That when any of the ſaid Inſpectors ſhall have reaſon to ſuſpect a fraud in the tare of any caſk of butter or hogs-lard, it ſhall be lawful, and he is hereby directed to unpack, weigh, and mark thereon, the true tare thereof; and every perſon expoſing to ſale butter or hogs-lard where the tare marked is leſs than the true ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch caſk theſum of *Five Shillings*.

An ACT *to Regulate the Exportation of Flaxſeed and Lumber.*

[Paſſed the firſt March, 1788.]

WHEREAS Flaxſeed and Lumber have have become articles of great exportation from this ſtate, and it is neceſſary that their credit at foreign markets be eſtabliſhed: Therefore,

SECT. I. *Be it enacted*, &c. That no Flaxſeed ſhall be exported from this ſtate to Ireland or Scotland, but what ſhall be well cleaned and put into caſks of two ſizes only; one of which ſhall be of the following dimenſions, viz. Two feet nine inches long, and twenty-four inches diameter in each head, and made as nearly ſtraight as poſſible, which ſhall contain ſeven buſhels, and ſhall be made of oak, and the head of pine or oak, with three hoops on each head, and three hoops on each bilge, and nailed with at leaſt three nails in each head hoop, and three nails in each quarter hoop, with a good lining hoop on each head: The other ſize ſhall be made of like materials, and ſhall contain three and a half buſhels, with the ſame number of hoops, and ſhall be nailed in the ſame manner; and on each caſk ſhall be branded the name of the city or county where cleaned, with the initial letter of the Chriſtian name, and the ſurname at full length of the owner or perſon who cleaned the ſame.

BERLIN, July 26.

On the 23d we received a courier from Peterſburgh with the important news that the King of Sweden began hoſtilities againſt the Ruſſians as ſoon as he arrived in Finland having taken the Fortreſs of Nyſckloſs, and made the garriſon priſoners of war; after which he proceeded to beſiege the fortreſs of Frederickſham.—— Theſe accounts created ſuch an alarm at Petersburgh, that the court and many of the principal people

were preparing to go to Moſcow.

FRANKFORT, July 27.

By ſome late accounts we learn that the treaty between Ruſſia and Pruſſia by which the king paid an annual ſum of money to Ruſſia, in lieu of 30,000 auxiliary troops, expired on the 1ſt of this month. The Court of Ruſſia would willingly have renewed the treaty, but the King declined it.

LONDON, July 3.

By yeſterday's French mail we learn, that Monſieur de Baron de Breteuil has reſigned the office of Secretary of State for the department of Paris.

By a letter juſt received from an eminent houſe in the city, from their correſpondent in Paris, we are informed of the following particulars:—That on the impriſonment of the twelve deputies from Britany, the Marquis de la Fayette inſtantly ſet off from the laſt mentioned place and put himſelf at the head of ſix thouſand men: And when this account came away, numbers were hourly flocking to his ſtandard.

It is hoped that the fate of Guſtavus III. will be unlike that of his famous predeceſſor Charles XII. When the latter left Stockholm, to meet and fight his enemies, he expected ſoon to return triumphant; but he never ſaw his capital again. At that time there were larger ſhips in the navy of Sweden than have ever ſince been ſeen in any country: the ſhip of war in which the Swediſh hero embarked, and which was called the Great Charles, carried 120 guns.

JULY 23. The tireſome repetition of the eternal intentions and deſigns of the Imperial armies againſt the Turks, we are almoſt aſhamed to repeat. The mails which arrived yeſterday morning aſſure us they are *in real earneſt* going to attack Oczakow and Bender.

The King of Sweden's armaments, and the object of his expedition, ſtill remain unexplained A little time muſt unveil this myſtery. Whatever it may be, the King of Pruſſia ſeems to have tho't it *very early* worthy of *his* notice; for before the matter was known to the reſt of the world, he forms a treaty of alliance with England, and the Prince of Orange has done the ſame. So that one way or other, the meaſures of the north become intereſting to us, and demand our attention. The firſt angry gun fired in the Baltic will be felt on the Royal Exchange.

The accounts from France received by the laſt mail, ſtate, that after all the tumults, the king and his miniſters have the fair proſpect of reconciling, or rather ſubjecting the country to the new ſyſtem The ſeverities have had the intended effect, and even Brittany is quiet.

There are many accounts of the action between the Swediſh and Ruſſian Fleets—the moſt authentic ſtate, that it was off Ruval—that it laſted ſeven hours, when the Ruſſian fleet was diſperſed, having one ſhip ſunk, and one of 74 guns captured—and that the Swedes loſt one ſhip. The Sweediſh fleet conſiſted of 16 ſail, and the Ruſſian of 18—the latter much the heavieſt in weight of metal. The Ruſſian ſhip taken was the Vice-Admiral, Count Wackdem—After the battle both fleets were obliged to put into port to refit.

JULY 28.

We can aſſure our readers fro authority, that an expreſs ſent Prince Potemkin Tawrickzewſb to the Emperor at Vienna, dat on the 29th of June, contains t following account:

"That on the preceding d the fleet of the Empreſs gained complete victory over the fle commanded by the Captain Pach the whole of which was either burn taken or fled; that the Admira Vice-Admiral, and four others the line were burnt. Two of t line were taken, together with t Pacha's flag, and between fo and five thouſand priſoners; th this victory had been preceded b another which happened on th 10th, when moſt of the gun boa of the Turks were diſabled.

"The Prince informs the Em peror that he intended going im mediately againſt Ockzakow."

Deciſive Engagement between th Ruſſian and Turkiſh fleets.

On the 28th of June, the Tur kiſh fleet conſiſting of 57 ſhips o the line, appeared off the entranc of the Boriſthenes. The Turkiſ fortreſs, Ockzakow, ſtands on th weſtern ſide of the river; the Ruſ ſian fortreſs, Kinburn, ſtands near oppoſite to it, on the eaſtern ſhore.

The prince of Naſſau, comman der in chief of the Ruſſian fleet with Vice Admiral Paul Jones, a his ſecond, lay at anchor under th guns of Kinburn, waiting for th Turks, who ſeemed diſpoſed to at tack them. The ſea run very high and the wind was ſtrong on th Ruſſian ſhore. The old Turkiſh ad miral, under theſe diſadvantages had the madneſs to enter the mout of the river. The Ruſſian com manders ſuffered him to take thi

p without moleſtation, but no ner were the Turks completely bayed, than the prince of Naſſ- and his colleague began to move. The firing on both ſides was, at e firſt onſet, tremendous: but want both of ſkill and diſci- ne, the largeſt ſhips of the Tur- h fleet ſoon ran aground, partic- arly the ſhips of the Turkiſh ad- ral and vice-admiral.

The Ruſſian ſquadron now grap- ed with the Turks. The conflict s dreadful. The batteries on ſhore, as well as the ſhips all ning in the fight. The Turks fended themſelves with aſtoniſh- reſolution; but a very few of ir ſhips could gain the Black a. Some ran for ſhelter under guns of Ockzakow. The cap- l ſhips, on board of which were Turkiſh admiral and vice ad- ral, and three other ſhips, were wn up. The old Captain Pa- a eſcaped in a ſmall boat. Ma- of the ſmaller veſſels were driven ſhore, and the whole fleet was itely ſeparated. The Ruſſians poſſeſſion of the admiral's flag have taken 4000 priſoners Paul Jones diſtinguiſhed himſelf wonderful activity and bravery, the whole of the Ruſſian ſea- n behaved with uncommon ſpi-

The Turkiſh admiral has ſaved head from the ſtroke of a Ruſſi- ſword, but in all probability it ſt decorate the gates of the Se- lio. The Turks know no diff- nce between miſconduct and fortune, and the people as may expected, will be clamorous for lice, as they call it.

The captain of a Ruſſian ſhip of , finding himſelf in the middle the Turkiſh fleet, went down nſelf into the powder magazine, and blew up his ſhip. Three only of the crew were ſaved.

In the North the hemiſphere is thick, and threatens ſomething awful. France is ſuppoſed to be at the bottom of this gathering ſtorm. Sweden is but the creature of France in this affair, and France has had the art to engage Pruſſia alſo in the ſame intereſt. The empreſs has diſcovered it, and has ſent both their ambaſſadors away from Petersburgh.

For the NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE.

AS an appeal has been lately made to the public reſpecting *divorce*, the following note, written by the late Mr. Jonathan Edwards, Preſident of New-Jerſey College, may reflect ſome light on the ſubject, to aſſiſt the public in making a judgement.

Matthew 5. 32. "But I ſay "unto you, whoſoever ſhall put a- "way his wife, ſaving for the cauſe "of fornication cauſeth her to "commit adultery: and whoſo "ever ſhall marry her that is di- "vorced, committeth adultery."

Saving for the cauſe of fornication. This cant be underſtood, that a man or woman can never be free from a wife or huſband while living, in any other caſe: but that it is not lawful for either to be *active* in putting the other away, in any other, Not but that if either of the married parties ſhall unlawfully deſert and leave the other, or, as the apoſtle calls it, depart, the other is free; the apoſtle is expreſs as to that matter, 1. Corinthians, 7, 15. "But if the unbelieving depart, "let him depart; a brother or a "ſiſter is not under bondage in "ſuch caſes." Or if the huſband puts away the wife, which is equivalent, and is what the apoſtle evidently includes in the word depart. For when the unbelieving huſband departs from from his Chriſtian wife, 'tis not to be ſuppoſed, that he goes and leaves his wife in poſſeſſion. But he turns her away. When a husband does ſo, either by declaredly prohibiting her living with him as his wife, or by doing it in effect, by making it utterly intolerable for her to live with him, as when ſhe cannot live without apparent hazard of her life, &c. ſhe is at liberty; her huſband departs from her.

NEW-HAVEN, October 9.

Died on Monday Evening Mr. Daniel Brown of Eaſt-Haven.

Laſt Friday Morning, Mr. Samuel Humiſton, of Hambden, fell into his fire, and no perſon being in the houſe, he expired before the accident was diſcovered. It is ſuppoſed he was ſeized with an apoplectic Fit. He was about 80 years of age.

The honourable Robert Morris and —— M'Clay, Eſquires, are appointed Senators in the new Federal Government, for the State of Pennſylvania.

Marine Liſt.

Sunday, October 5. Arrived Schooner Willing Maid, John Miller, in 24 days from Cape Francois. He informs that the ſloop left at the cape, by Collins, and ſaid to be Reily, was Welles, and the brig that ſailed in company was of Salem. inſtead of the North River, as mentioned in our laſt. Captain Miller left at the cape, Brig, Gardiner, of Hudſon. The 24th ult. in a gale of wind, in l t. 37 30, in 19 fathom water, Capt, Miller ſpoke a Britiſh brig from Jamaica, but could unde ſtand the maſter's name nor whether ſhe was bound to New-York or Philrdel, hia.

‡ * ‡ All perſons indebted to the Printer hereof are requeſted to make payment.

To Mr, JOHN MOORE,

AUTHOR *of the celebrated* WORM-POWDER.

HOW much, egregious *Moore*, are we
Deceiv'd by ſhows and forms!
Whate'er we think, whate'er we ſee,
All human kind are worms.

Man is a very worm by birth,
Vile, reptile, weak, and vain!
A while he crawls upon the earth,
Then ſhrinks to earth again,

That woman is a worm, we find,
E'er ſince our Grand-dame's evil;
She firſt convers'd with her own kind,
That ancient worm, the Devil.

The learn'd themſelves we Book worms name,
The blockhead is a Slow-worm;
The nymph, whoſe tail is all on flame,
Is aptly term'd a Glow-worm.

The fops are painted butter-flies,
That flutter for a day;
Firſt from a worm they take their riſe,
And in a worm decay.

The flatterer an Ear wig grows;
Thus worms ſuit all conditions,
Miſers are muck-worms, ſilk-worms beaux,
And death-watches phyſicians.

That ſtateſmen have the worm, is ſeen,
By all their winding play;
Their conſcience is a worm within,
That gnaws them night and day.

Ah *Moore!* thy ſkill were well employ'd,
And greater gain would riſe,
If thou couldſt make the courtier void,
The worm that never dies!

O learned friend of *Abchurch-lane*,
Who ſett'ſt our entrails free;
Vain is thy art, thy powder vain,
Since worms ſhall eat ev'n thee.

Our fate thou only canſt adjourn
Some few ſhort years, no more!
Ev'n *Button's* wits to worms ſhall turn,
Who maggots were before.

On a certain LADY at COURT.

I KNOW the thing that's moſt uncommon;
(Envy be ſilent, and attend!)
I know a reaſonable woman,
Handſome and witty, yet a friend.

Not warp'd by paſſion, aw'd by rumour;
Not grave through pride, or gay through folly;
An equal mixture of good humour,
And ſenſible ſoft melancholly.

"Has ſhe no faults then (Envy ſays) Sir?"
Yes, ſhe has one, I muſt aver;
When all the world conſpires to praiſe her,
The woman's deaf, and does not hear.

EPITAPHS.

On EDMUND Duke of BUCKINCAAM.

Who died in the nineteenth year of his age, 1735.

IF modeſt youth, with cool reflection crown'd,
And ev'ry op'ning virtue blooming round,
Could ſave a parent's juſteſt pride from Fate,
Or add one patriot to a ſinking ſtate;
This weeping marble had not aſk'd thy tear,
Or ſadly told how many hopes lie here!
The living virtue now had ſhone approv'd,
The ſenate heard him and his country lov'd.
Yet ſofter honours and leſs noiſy fame
Attend the ſhade of gentle BUCKINGHAM:
In whom a race, for courage fam'd, and art,
Ends in the milder merit of the heart;
And, chiefs or ſages long to Britain giv'n,
Pays the laſt tribute of a ſaint to heav'n.

For one who would not be buried in Weſtminſter Abbey.

HEROES and KINGS your diſtance keep;
In peace let one poor poet ſleep,
Who never flatter'd folks like you:
Let Horace bluſh, and Virgil too.

Another, on the ſame.

UNDER this marble, or under this fill,
Or under this turf, or e'en what they will;
Whatever an heir, or a friend in his ſtead,
Or any good creature ſhall lay o'er my head,
Lies one who ne'er car'd, and ſtill cares not a pin,
What they ſaid, or may ſay, of the mortal within:
But who, living and dying, ſerene ſtill and free,
Truſts in God that as well as he was he ſhall be.

EPIGRAMS.

On one who made long epitaphs.

FRIEND! for your Epitaphs I'm griev
Where ſtill ſo much is ſaid
One half will never be believ'd.
The other never read.

Engrav'd on the Collar of a DOG, *which was given to his royal Highneſs.*

I AM his Highneſs' dog at K w;
Pray tell me, Sir, whoſe dog are you

The following Adverti ſement was ſtuck up at a Public Houſe.

Getleman Dake Notice.

DIS is do K ſſ Notice Dat is Gone dray from the Subſcriber mine white facched Stheer he is juſt now Go in his fifth year, he has k t an prindle and as fine a ſet of Horns for make you Conbuder Horns as eber you have ſeen all your tays. He has Dwo Cloven voots fore and Dwo pehint he is market mit Skuare cut out of his right ear ſo pig mine hant, ant he has an pig R ſet in left hind ſhoulder, ant he has an fine ſch Dail pehind mit an plack ſpot py de e Whoever will Dake ant ſecure this m Stheer in his houſe or parn, ant ſent wort ſhall receve a gratuity of four tol baid out of his hant on ſight of the ſtheer.

JACOB VANDERBOLT

New-Paltz, Sept. 1, 1788.

ANECDOTE.

A LIEUTENANT of a man of war e ly one morning at ſea, wiſhing have the lights put out, cried out, "Ext guiſh thoſe luminaries." The men not ing as he bid them, he aſked the boatſw why his orders were not obeyed. "Pl your Honour, I can't tell (ſaid the ta if yon'll give me leave to order them in th own way, I'll engage they ſhall obey The lieutenant conſented, and the tar c out "Douſe the glims!" upon which t lieutenant's wiſh was immediately compl with.

THURSDAY, October 16.

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